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NEW HUMAN PARASITES

Monas urinaria Reitler and Robicsek, 1920.—This species of flagellate was observed in the urine in four cases, two of cystitis, one of nephritis, and one of tuberculosis at an army hospital in Vienna. Biflagellate, ameboid, cystic and multinucleate monoflagellate stages are described. The organism was found in the urine only after standing a few hours, and could not be discovered in prostatic or urethral secretions, nor in urine obtained in a sterile condition. The authors therefore conclude that the organism is a free-living form and not a human parasite or commensal (Cent. Bakt., I. Orig., 84:129-132, 1 pl.; Feb. 11, 1920).

Trypanosoma escomeli Yorke, 1920.—Escomel (1919; Bull. Soc. path. exot., 21: 723) described a case of trypanosomiasis from the tropical forests in the eastern portion of Peru. He identified the parasite as probably *Schizotrypanum cruzi*, but Yorke considers that it is probably not of this species because of its larger size (up to 40μ) and because of its small, hardly visible blepharoplast. Accordingly, Yorke proposes the name given above for Escomel's trypanosome. (Ann. Trop. Med. and Parasitol., 13:459-460; March 15, 1920.)

Spirochaeta orthodonta Hoffmann, 1920. *Spirochaeta skoliodonta* Hoffmann, 1920. *Spirochaeta trimerodonta* Hoffmann, 1920.—In an article in which he pays little attention to the rules and customs of zoological nomenclature, Hoffmann discusses various forms of spirochetes that occur in the human mouth, including *Spirochaeta buccalis crassa*; *S. buccalis tenuis*, *S. media oris*, and the three others named above. *S. skoliodonta* and *S. trimerodonta* are proposed as new species. *S. orthodonta* is a name proposed as a substitute, apparently in order to secure a sort of uniformity in names, for a species formerly known as *Spirochaeta dentium* or *S. denticola* (Deutsche med. Wchnschr., 46:257-259, 1 fig., March 4, 1920).

Diplocercomonas soudanensis—Because the original generic name was pre-occupied, the form noted previously as *Dicercomonas soudanensis* (Jour. Par., 6:48) has been renamed as above by the authors (J. Trop. Med. & Hyg., 22:190; Oct. 15, 1919).

NOTE

Research in the field of Parasitology has suffered a serious loss in the sudden death from infective jaundice of Doctor A. J. Chalmers (*aet.* 50) at Calcutta on April 6. When Doctor Andrew Balfour left Khartoum, Doctor Chalmers became his successor there as Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories which already enjoyed a world wide reputation. Doctor Chalmers maintained this reputation and extended it. He had resigned his post as Director and was in India on his way home when stricken down.

Doctor Chalmers' own work was of the highest type, abundant in quality and characterized by both accuracy and thoroughness. It was also marked by the generous appreciation accorded the work of colleagues and the full measure of credit given to associates in the laboratory. In addition to numerous separate publications in parasitology, especially on mycetoma, Doctor Chalmers is most widely known as author of the splendid Manual of Tropical Medicine written in cooperation with Doctor Aldo Castellani.